GUITEAU'S TRIAL

TO COMMENCE IN COURT TO-DAY.

Arrangements for Spectators in the Court Boom-Interview with Mr. Scaville, One of the Counsel for the Defense, and J. Wilson Gulteau.

The trial of Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, which begins to-day in the Criminal Court, promises to be one of the most protracted and famous ever brought before a judge in this country. A host of witnesses have been summoved on both sides, and it is the gene-ral opinion that it will be fully three months berat opinion that it will be fully three months before the case is given to the jury. The Government will be represented by District-Attorney
George B. Corkhill, Mr. Waiter D. Davidge, of this
city, and Judge J. K. Porter, of New York, who was
prominently identified with the defense in the
Tilton-Beecher scaudal, and for the defense will
appear Mesars. George M. Scoville, of Chicago, Ill., and Leigh Robinson, of this city.
Arrangements have been perfected to seat all the
appeatators of the trial, and no lounging will be permitted either in the aisles or about the corridors nitted either in the aisles or about the corridors leading to the cont-room. Nearly half the seats inside the railing have been removed to a platform in the rear of the room, and the space has been filled in with tables for the convenience of counsel and the legitimate representatives of the press.

GUIFAU'S VESTORS VESTORDAY.

The monotony of Guifania, refern life was some.

The monotony of Guiteau's prison life was some-what relieved yesterday afternoon by the visit of his sister, the wife of Mr. George Scoville, her daughter, and Mr. John W. Guiteau, of Boston, the prisoner's brother. Upon the arrival of the party at the jail they were takent into the warden's flice, where the prisoner shortly joined them. He betrayed no unusual emotion at the meeting, and, after exchanging salutations, began the recital of the old story as to the causes which prompted him to commit the crime with which he is charged.
Nearly two hours were consumed in the conversation, which was of a private character, the prisoner monopolizing the lion's share of it.

HE EXPRESSED NO REGRET WHATEVER

HE EXPRESSED NO HEGHET WHATEVER for his action, but relievated his previous story about being inspired by God, &c. Mr. George Scoville stated to a representative of The References has evening that his client had insisted that it about beins prevocative to make a statement in court this morning, and that he had been engaged for the past ten days in preparing the document setting forth his views. It was probable that he would present it as soon as the court opened unless prevented by Judge Cox.

"Does Guileau appear frightened at the prospect of being taken to court?" asked The Republican.

"Does Gulteau appear frightened at the prospect of being taken to court" asked The Republican.
"Not much," replied Mr. Scoville. "He wanted me to send Detective McEifresh to make the arrangements for his removal, as he has conceived the idea that Mr. McEifresh is a particular friend of his, and will not allow him to be harmed."
"Has he made any suggestions recently as to how the defense should be conducted? Oh no. He seems perfectly satisfied with the work of his attorneys and only desires, as we do, that he shall have a fair trial."
"How many witnesses have you summoned for the defense?"
"I think about forty. Two or three of them are

"How many witnesses have you summoned for the defense?"

"I think about forty. Two or three of them are now here, but I do not wish to make their names public at present. In several instances I have written to witnesses that it will not be necessary for them to appear for a week or two and that when I need them I will attempt them in advance. An Eastern gentlemsn who is an expert in the treatment of instance persons has already visited the prisoner several times to satisfy himself as to his mental condition, but he does not care to be known until called upon to testify."

"How long is it since your wife and Mr. John W. Guiteau have seen the prisoner."
"As mear as I can recoilect, shout three years.

W. Guileau have seen the prisoner."

"As near as I can recollect, about three years.

It was in the summer of 1878 when he last visited
my house in Chicago, and after a short stay he
left to go to Boston. Of course there is not a very
perceptible change in his appearance in that time,
as was remarked by the family after our visit to
the lail."

the lail."
"Did Mr. John Guiteau bring the letters you wrote to him for?"
"Yes. They were written by Guiteau to his father many years ago, while the latter was living at Freeport, Ill. We rely upon them to show the mental condition of the prisoner at that period of his life."

mental condition of the prisoner at this period of his life."

"Have you any idea as to the time that will be sonsimed by the trial?"

"You will have to sak me something easier than that. It is not our purpose to make technical objections in selecting a jury, for if we did the case would not be tried at this term of the court. We will require that a man shall be capable of giving a fair verdict after hearing the evidence, and who will not be carried away by public clamor against his convictions. It will probably take two or three days to secure a jury, and we will then proceed with the trial, and not ask any further postponement."

MR. J. WILSON GUITEAU,
Boston, registered in a firm, plain, business handwriting tale Saturday evening at the Ebbitt House,
and was assigned to room No.9 on the second floor.
This is the brother of the assassin, Charles James
Guiteau, and a representative of Tite Republican
was sent to the Ebbitt last right to interview him.
Mr. Guiteau was not in his room, but after a few
moments' waiting he walked to the office
and was addressed by Tree Republican's interviewer. He led the way to the ladies'
waiting parior in front, where both were senied.
On being told of the desire for an interview he
asked pleasantly if the subject was to be on realigion, polities, or life insurance. "For," said he
"on life insurance I am at home and can talk all
night." The subject of his unpleasant journey to
Washington was finally broached by asking
whether he had MIL J. WILSON GUITEAU.

TET BEEN DOWN TO THE JAIL.

He said he went down in the morning with Mr. Scoville and had a long talk with his brother, and spent the afternoon with his sister and Mr. Scoville. He said, without trying to give his own words in detail, that his brother is nearly a stranger to him. He is about eight years older than Charles, will be forty-eight in January next, and never knew much of his brother until two years ago, when he came to Boston. Charles was not connected in any way with him in business of any kind, but just made Boston his head-quarters for a time. He had long felt a strong "antagonism toward his brother, and had but little to do with him; he though he was vicious more through his own cloider, and had but little to do with him; he though he was vicious more through his own cloider, and had but little to do with him; he though he was vicious more through his own cloider, and had but little to do with him; he though the father, in letters written years ago, suggested the idea that Charles must be controlled by an actual devil, a bad devil that he gave himself up to willingly. In connection with the Oneida community, he more than probably really accepted and befleved in the

MAIN IDEA OF THE COMMUNITY
of a higher life on earth, a community of patriarchal life, where there should be no individual
proprietorship of property, and no marrying or
giving in marriage, yet he was after all probably
controlled by the questionable relations held
between the sexes—led there by lust. He is not
possessed of vindictiveness or any spirit of revenue,
but he is egotistic above all others of mankind,
and morally "off his base." The interviewer
asked if he thought the fact that President Garfield had issued instructions to forbid
Charles from going into the White House might
not have embittered him to such an extent that it
created a desire for revenue. He said no—that
there was nothing of that character in his composition. He shinks he is certainly insane, and has
always been MAIN IDEA OF THE COMMUNITY

In the interview at the jail bis appearance and manner betrayed this condition every time the subject of the assessaination or the trial came up. "He said (quoted Mr. J. W. Guiteau) that he could manage this case himself; that Judge Cox is a friend of mitte and will sussain all of my rulings, and he was just as much in earnest as any man ever was in the world. He said: "I'm not jusane, and I don't intend that any such nonsense shall be brought forward. I shan't have the question relied. What the jury has to decide is the fact. What was done? Did God shoot President Garfield? or did I shoot him? They must try me and God, and see who did it. I asked him if he was not afraid for his life and he said. No; I wouldn't give a snap to live ten minutes. I asked him then if he was willing so shide the consequences of his shot, and he said: "Of course I am, I want the case tried fairly and then I will be vindicated. "OFF HIS BASE."

dicated.

I WANT MY NAME VINDICATED,
and it will be; one day it will be honored all over
the world. I asked him if he was not afraid of
his life in case, for instance, the jury disagree,
when he answered quickiy, "But they can' disagree, I tell you, they can't. God's taking care of
this case and I'll manage it." I pressed him then
as to how he would prefer to die! the worst came,
by hanging or shooting, when he made a quick
gesture that I can't describe, and said quickly, putting out his hands at the same time, 'Oh! I don't
want to die at all." I had to laugh at the sudden
change of view in his disregard for life. Mr. Guiteau said that Mr. Scoville had worked very hard
in preparing the case, and probably is as ready
now to go to trial as if he had more time; but that
deneral Butler had told him (the speaker) in Reston that the case would take three months to
prepare properly. He said there is one point Scoville intends to bring out that he antagonized,
endeavoring to trace an inheritance of mental
disturbance from his father to Charles. This is
impost, Mr. Guilieau, senior, was a strong believer
in the principies declared in the doctrine of faith
of the Onedda Community, of a higher life, which
should attain the plane of spiritual existence described by the Apostle John in Esvelations, but he
could hardly be sailed even a monomaniae, and
was never a member of the community at Oneday
a there to try and put a stop to some of the latter's
devitry and misconduct. Mr. J. Widson Guitean's
devitry and misconduct. Mr. J. Widson Guitean'

Carneld Oak Society, composed mostly of Ger-

Me Drives Out With the President-He

Will Assume His Dutles To-Day. Judge Folger, the new Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city late Saturday even-ing, and went to the Arlington, where he had en-gaged rooms. Yesterday he was kept quite busy gaged rooms. Yesterday he was kept quite ousy receiving callers. Nearly all the Treasury officials called to welcome their new chief. Attorney-General MacVeagh and Secretary Windom also called. In the afternoon the President drove up to the hotel and took his new Cabinet officer out for a drive. In the evening Judge Folger called mon the President and spent some time with him. The new Secretary has made a very favorable impression upon all who have seen him.

N. Pressonal, Appraisance.

pression upon all who have seen him.

IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE
he is quite striking and is what might be called a handsome man. He is tell, well-formed, with broad shoulders, upon which is set firmly a large and shapely head. His face is attractive and is fringed by heavy side-whiskers of iron-gray. He has a pleasant, general mariner and is a good talker. He intends to coter upon his duties at the Treasury Department this morning. The Secretary has left his family and his home in Genera and for the present will occupy his quarters at the Arlington. He intends, after he has an opportunity of looking about, to rent a house, when he will be joined by his family.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S RETURN. His Movements Yesterday-Who Were His

The President arrived in the city after eleven o'clock Saturday night, the train being an hour behind time. He was accompanied by Sec-retary Blaine, Judge Folger, Postmaster-General retary Blaine, Judge Folger, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, Third Assistant Postmaster-General Haren, Colonel George W. Bliss, Mr. Elliu Root, and Private Secretary Reed. Attorney-General MacVeagh Joined the party at Fhiladelphia. There was a small crowd in the depot, and the President, as he passed through, ruled his hat in acknowledgement of the quiet demonstration made. He entered his carriare and was at once driven to his home on Capitol Hill. He breakfasted late yesterday morning, and during the day there were not a few callers. In the atternoon he took a short drive in company with Secretary Folger. Among the callers were Secretary Windom, Attorney-Soneral MacVeagh, Mr. Eilhu Root, and Colonel George Bliss.

mitre Readjuster ticket was not received until resterday, although it was known that Mayo, Re-djuster candidate for State delegate, had carried the district. Northumberland County has always been regarded safe for a good Bourbon majority, but this time the calculations of the runders were upset. The town of Lottsburg, which gave Hancock over one hundred majority last year, only gave Daniel sixteen majority last Tuesday, and the county was carried for the Readjuster candidates by the same energy dis-played at every other politing place in the county by Cameron and Mayo's friends. Those who by Cameron and Mayo's friends. Those who were not personal witnesses of the election cannot imagine the labor required to offset the schemes of the Bourbon leaders to prevent the negroes from voting, and afterward to manipulate the count. There are four gentlemen to whom especial reelif for the victory in Northumberland is due, viz: Colonel Jacob Strong, of Coan; Captain Robert Strong, of Washington; Captain Lawron, and Captain Bundick, of Coan. These gentlemen labored before the election and at the polls. They infused a life into the campaign around Lottsburg that brought all the Readjuster voters out and greatly helped to secure Mr. Mayo's election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Theodore J. McGurk, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced yesterday to twelve years imprisonment. He killed James Neads, a colored man, in October, 1865. He was arrested near Erie, man, in Occober, 1805. He was arrested near Eric, in August, 1879, after making a confession during a serious illness. In January, 1880, he was convicted of murder in the dist degree. A new trial was granted blin upon a polat raised that evidence had been ruled our which would have shown that the prisoner, at the time he made the confession—the only material evidence against him—had confessed to many other crimes which he could not possibly have committed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 13.-One of the nost horrible affairs which ever took place in this most horrible affairs which ever took place in this neighborhood shocked the community yesterday. A little four-year-old son of John Fox, a prosperous farmer on the outskirts of the city, was killed by a ferocious buil-dog owned by a neighbor. The animal had never oefore been known to be cross, and when the child stepped upon the porch where the brute was chained he sprang upon the little boy, catching him by the throat, killing him instantly. The child was terribly mangled. The dog, which is believed to be rabid, escaped after being chased and shot twice.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Nov. 13.—Ten colers in the extensive lumber and salt manufac-ory of Hamilton, McClure & Co., six miles below

this city, exploded this morning, wrecking prop-erty to the extent of \$25,000 and killing four fireerry to the extent of \$25,000 and killing four fre-men—Michael and Joseph Lehan, Frank Blanch-ard, and Charles Carpenter. Low water caused the explosion. The brick boiler-house and brick chimneys were leveled with the ground, and the mill and salt block badly damaged. The debris was scattered in every direction, pieces coming down half a mile distant.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 13.—The Interna-tional Trades' Union Congress will meet here next Tuesday, and remain in session probably all the week. About four hundred delegates are expected to be present from all parts of the United States and Canada. The object of the meeting is to unite labor unions of all kinds, and also to ask Congress to pass an act allowing a charter to be granted to the National Trades Union.

Picked Up at Sen. ADEN, Nov. 13.—The Captain and thirty-eight men of the passengers and crew of the Dutch steamer Konig Der Rederlandier, which recently foundered in the Indian Ocean, have landed here. They were picked up at the Solomon Islands. The search for the remainder of the missing continues.

Batty's Plurality in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.-Official reurns from every county in this State give Baily Republican) for State treasurer 7,902 plurality over Noble (Democrat).

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Jahfel Kent was kicked to death by a horse at Susquehanna, Pa.

 —Thomas McBride, a grocer, killed himself in Albany on Saturday.

 —James Burdash, farmer, disappeared on election day from Matamoras, Pa. Foul play is suspected.

pected.

—Dr. Roswell W. Shaw, of Macon, Ill., was shot dead Friday night at Blue Mound, Ill., by James T. Ward.

—Subscriptions have been received toward the Michigan Relief Fund, swelling the amount to 5128,711.64.

Michigan Relief Fund, swelling the amount to \$128,711.64.

—A case of small-pox was discovered Saturday in Springfield, Mass., the patient being a young girl evaployed in a paper factory.

—The Allegheny River is rising and the 15,000,000 bushels of coal on its banks will probably all be soon floating toward market.

—Dr. John M. Leonard, of Burlington, Mich., has been arraigned at Detroit and pleaded guilly to a charge of making counterfeit coin.

—Hiram Crewet was found mardered at East Saginew, Mich. Jack Ryan and another man named Michaels are in Jail, suspecied as the culpris.

—William Robinson, of Ripley, Me., and two others were poisoned by drinking rum and aconite, which had been mixed for horse medicine. Robinson died in a short time.

—Near Albany, Ga., E.-Paircioth, a merchant, refused credit to Alcek McHwin and wife, colored, when they sitacked and killed him, cutting him and striking him with an axe-handle on the head.

—J. A. Poorman and two children, at Paw Paw,

head.

—J. A. Poorman and two children, at Paw Paw, Michigan, were poisoned by eating cakes mixed with areatic by mistake for baking powder. The man has since died, and the children cannot recover.

—Fire Commissioner Purroy, of New York, has sent to Mayor Grace \$2,31,50, proceeds of tickets sold by firemen of the city for an entertainment to be given at Niblo's Garden in aid of the Michigan sufferers.

—The Franch visition.

sufferers.

The French visitors were called on Saturday by Mayor Means, of Cincinnali, and informally welcomed to the city. Afterward, at his invitation, they appeared on Change, where they were warmly received by the merchants.

The attorney-general of Pennsylvania applied to the Duuphin County Court yesterday for write of que warrante tooking to the dissolution of graveyard insurance companies for violations of their charters. The hearing was fixed for November 25, Adulto Parti has consented to sive a concert

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. OUR ARMY AND NAVY

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION.

ovements of Officers and Their Families-The Revised Regulations and What General Sherman Says About Them-Gomip About the Officers.

Master Lucien Young, U. S. N., has taken quar-ers at No. 1219 Thirteenth street. Lieutenant James A. Maney, Fifteenth Cavalry, is at the Ebbitt on leave from New Mexico. Master Bradley A, Fiske, U. S. N., is transferred rom the Saratoga to the Minnesota, at Newport,

leave.

Commander Henry L. Howison, U. S. N., is ordered to command the Minnessta, near Newport, next Thursday.

Mrs. Henry W. Schaffer, wife of Lieutenant Schaffer, U. S. N. (who was Miss Davis), is visiting in Geography.

in Georgetown, Lieutenant Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., is detached from the Adams, at Panams, and ordered to return home. Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, U.S. N., and Mrs. Rand, baye taken quarters at the Lexington for the winter.

Rear-Admiral William E. LeRoy, retired, U. S. N., will be married the latter part of this mouth, in this city, to Miss Mary North.

this city, to Miss Mary North.

The Secretary of the Navy was given a grand dimer by the Massachusetts Club saturday aftersions at lieston, and made a speech.

Midshipman John Hood, U. S. N., is detached from the New Hampshire at Newport and ordered to the Brooklyn, ordered to Brazil.

Captain Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., and Mrs. Beardslee, will sail from New York Wednesday, for a visit to Europe for three mouths.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chency, U. S. N., is to be examined by a special retiring board at the Mare Island navy-yard, California.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets, the Mare Island navy-yard, California.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streetz,
U.S.N., who has just recurred home from the
Asiatic squadron, is ordered to special duty.

Captain Edward P. Lull, U. S. N., who has repored this return home from the command of the
Wachusett in Alaska, is placed on waiting orders.

Miss Leonora Mintonye, daughter of Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye, U. S. N., is announced as engaged to Mr. Keefe, a New York
merchant.

Licetenant Jeseph M. T. Partelld, Fifth Infantry, the famous rifle shot, and Mrs. Partello, left here Saturday night for New York on route for Fort Keogh, Montano. Kooga, Montano.

Licutenant Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. N.,
who was on the Ticonder-ga with Commodore
thufeldt during its cruise around the world, is at
the Ebbitt House.

Mrs. William Reynold, widow of the late Rear-

Mrs. William Reynold*, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Reynolds, U.S. J. has secured rooms for the winter at the Lexington for herself and a nephew and nices.

Commodore John G. Walker (captain), U.S. N., chief of Burcau of Navigation, has returned from Hoston with his family. He has taken a house on Massachusetts avenue.

Captain Satteries Clark Plummer, Heutenant Fifteenth Hidairry, is still confined to his bed and unable see his friends. He is suffering from a severe stack of pneumonia.

John Bodley, who was a midshipman under Commodure Perry, at the battle near Put-in-Bay, Lake Eric, is still living in the West, and is the only surviving officer of that action.

Second Lieutenant Bernard A. Byrne is trans-ferred from Company C to Company E, and Second Lieutenant Zerah Walkins Torrey, from Company E to Company C, Sixth Infantry.

Midshipman William R. Rush, U.S. N., who was examined last week for promotion to ensign, is or-dered back to duty on the receiving-monitor Pas-sale at the Washington navy-yard. Captain James E. Machili.

dered back to daty on the receiving-monitor Passaic at the Washington may-yard.

Capiain James E. Macklin, second Heutenant
Eleventh Infantry (formerly Thirty-first and
Twenty-second Infantry), has been granted four
months extension of leave from Dakota.

Assistant Paymast r John S. Carpenter, U. S. N.,
recently appointed (a hophew of Pay Inspector
Frank C. Cosby), is ordered to duty in the Bureau
of Provisions and Clothing, for instruction.

First Lieutenant Frank West is transferred from
Troop H to Troop I; First Lieutenant William
Baird, from Troop I to Troop B, and First Lieutenant George L. Scott, from Troop B to Troop H—all
Sixth Cavairy.

Pay Director James H. Watmough, U. S. N., who
is living with his family at the Arlington, will remove to his house, No. 1711 I street, December I.
It has been handsomely relitted during his absence in Europe.

Licutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, U. S.
N., is ordered as executive officer of the Vandalia
(which left New York Saturday for a cruise in the
West Indies), to relieve Licutenant-Commander
George F. E. Wilde.

Licutenant John C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry, a

N., is ordered as executive officer of the Vandalia (which left New York Saturday for a cruise in the West Indies), to relieve Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wildo.

Lieutenant John C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry, a son of General Frederick T. Dent, Colonei First Artillery, was married last month at Fort Brown, Texas, to Miss Grace Derby, the step-daughter of Colonei Wheaton, Captain Twentieth Infantry.

Miss Caroline Luce, the daughter of Captain Stephen B. Luce, U.S. N., will be married Wednesday morning at Newport, to Mr. Howard Waiter, of Beston, a well-known banker of that city. The wedding will take place at Trinity Church.

Lieutenant George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, who is attached to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, made a flying visit to the city Saturday, dining at the Ebbit with Lieutenant Herbert G. Squires, Seventh Cavalry, and his bride, and left the same evening for his post.

The ladies residing at the navy-yard will, as usual, receive on Mondays during the season, commencing with next Monday. Mrs. Thomas Pattison, wife of the commandant, will be assisted by her daughter, and later in the season by the Misses Widdestrand, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., in forwarding the spect of the naval board of inspection on the Trenton to the Navy Department, compliments the condition of the ship, and suggests that Captain Francis M. Ramsay, the commanding officer, receive recognition from the Pepartment.

Rear-Admiral James H. Strong, retired, U. S. N., and Mrs. Strong arrived at the Ebbitt Priday evening from their home at Newburg, on the Hudson, to remain during the winter. Admiral Strong is still afflicted with his rheumatic troubles, and is obliged to keep his room most of the time.

Captain Osca C. Badger, U. S. N. (who will be a commodore to-morrow), and Mrs. Badger, will remove from the Ebbitt next. Monday to the new hotel, the Lexington, at the corner of New York Avenue and Fifteenth street. Their daughter, Mrs. George F. Kiliott, wife of Lieutenant Elliott, Marine

promotion.

Rear-Admirals John Lee Worden, Thomas H.

Patterson, and John C. Howell, U. S. N., constitute
a special board ordered to convene to morrow at
the Navy Department to examine Commodores
George H. Cooper and John C. Beaumont, and
Captain Osar C. Badger, for promotion. Mr. James
C. Dulis, who has been recorder of the regular
board of examiners for promotion, will be recorder
of the special board.

of the special board.

The exercises of the graduating class of naval apprentices, numbering two hundred and fifty, took place Sautrday at Conster's Island Harbor, near Newport, and was largely attended in spite of the inclement weather. Secretary Hunt and Admiral Forter were unable to be present, as they expected. Captain Stephen B. Luce, who is commanding the training squadron, will be promoted a commodore November 24, on the retirement of tear-Admiral Howell.

Colonel Elwell S. Otta of the Tear-

to commodore Novamber 28, on the retirement of Rear-Admiral Howell.

Colonel Elwell S. Otts, of the Twentleth Infantry, has been ordered to duty as superintendent of the new Cavalry and Infantry School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, which is to go into operation December 20, with Major John J. Uphan, Piffit Cavalry, as instructor of cavalry, and Colonel John S. Foland, major Eighteemth Infantry, as instructor of infantry. Lieutanant Thomas J. Clay, Tenth Infantry, and Lieutenant Charles Bodge, jr., Twenty fourth Infantry, have been ordered to the first class of officers at the school, in addition to those published Saturday.

General Sherman said to a reporter Saturday evening, speaking of the Revisod Army Regulations just issued; "Why, its as big and cumbersome as a family Bible; it seems to grow each year in inverse ratio to the size of the army. It should not exceed in volume the pocket edition of the army tenties. When the army of crusaders went into Palestine, many centuries ago, the regulations were comprised in a volume not as big as the common achool primer of to day. The Army Regulations just issued include a compilation of all the orders of the past forty years. Still it is the existing regulation of the army, and must be bided by."

A Ferry-Boat Swamped.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Last evening a skiff ferry-boat, containing nineteen persons, was swamped by the swell of three propellers while crossing the river from this city to Port schuyler. The tollowing are known to be drowned, and three others missing: George Hay, a single man, James Diamond, Thomas Manlon, sr., Giles Leroy, Henry Leroy, Francis Reilly, and John Keyes. Mrs. Leroy, wife of Giles and mother of Henry Leroy, who is at the point of death, has not been informed of her double loss.

Dobler and Rowell to Walk.

New YORK, Nov. 13.—John Dobler, of

A Man Ashamed of His Lineage-Who His Home Paper Says of Him.

The following from the West Chester Republican, of Pennsylvania, is of interest just at this time: "MacVengh is of humble origin. As is well known be was born and raised in Phonnix-ville, Chester, County. His father, Major McVey, was a hotel keeper, a well-known and respected Irishman. The son, Isaac W. MoVey, as he was called when he was a boy, deserves credit for a great deal of industry and perseverance, and

called when he was a boy, deserves credit for a great deal of industry and perseverance, and it is not altogether owing to his connection with the Camerons that he has become prominent in public affairs, for he really has considerable ability and is bright, though vain. This gentleman practiced law at the bar of this court for many years with success, and made some friends, who were glad to see him occupy so high a position as Attorney-General of the United States, but are mortified and ashamed at his unlocky failure to carry the honors of the office. Those who used to know him unite in the expression that

HR IS PUFFED UP

with conceit and self importance. The good old Irish name of MeVey no longer suits his cultivated taste. MacVeagh is Scokch, and is considered by him, doubtless, more honorable, to appear to be Scotch is aristocratic, Irish is not. He is looked upon by many with dealst and distrust, and is openly charged with being a Democratic wolf in Republican clothing. Since he has cowardly deserted his post of duty it is said about him, with much show of reason, that he discovered he was incompetent to perform the duties of the office he occupies. He has disappointed those persons who looked upon him as being gifted with superpor skill by not attempting to convict the starroute men after having branded them as common thieves. There remains but one thing to be said. A strong suspicion fills the minds of a great body of men that much of the neice and bluster about this whole business was simply a trick to keep the name of

shows how he is respected by the leaders of the party. Mr. Chandler exposed

N'VEAGH'S VILLAULY

in Louisiana, and this explains the hostility of our political upstart to one of the ablest men in the country. At Garneld's death MacVeagh feigned grief to perfection, and how he is requested by President Arthur to direct the prosecution of the murderer of the late head of the Nation, and he says it is beneath his dignity to appear in a Criminal Court. It has been but a little while ago since the smallest fee was not beneath his notice. This dignitary—this high and mighty personage—not two years ago defended a man in the Criminal Court of Chester County for larceny, charged with stealing chickons, in which the counsel showed his great proficiency in criminal cases by the fact that the prisaner was convicted, but was sentenced to only eighteen months in the county jail.

FLIPPER'S TRIAL.

The Story About Searching His Room and

FORT DAVIS, Nov. 13.-Lieutenant L. Wilhemi, adjutant, First Infantry, was called by the Government Saturday in the trial of Lieuten-ant Flipper and testified that he knew Lieutenant Flipper; saw Colonel Shafter counting commissary funds with him on July 2; Colonel Shafter called attention to a check for \$1,440 as being a very large check for an officer; Lieutenant Flipper reled: "Yes, I had a lot of small checks which I uld not and did not wish to send to the chief mmissary; so I sent them to the San Antonia National Bank for deposit and drew a personal check against them." Witness identified this par-cicular check; saw Colonel Shafter and Lieucheck against teem. Withess locatined this particular check; saw Colonel Shafter and Lieutenant Flipper in Colonel Shafter's office on August 10; they were conversing in relation to a dispatch from the chief commissing stating that the July statement showed a large amount of fands in transit which had not been resolved. Flipper said that he had put large amounts into checks as late as July 9, and, anxious to forward, wrote a letter transmitting recasts and invoices, and deposited all in the post-office in a scaled envelope late at night; did the work at his quarters; kept no cory at the commissaries office because it was locked; indorsed the checks to the shefe commissary; if not received they must have been lost in the mail. Flipper was ordered to turn over the funds to Edwards the same evening, August 1, as his successor. He did not go to the office before meeting Edwards in his quarters, which were to be searched, Wilhemi and Edwards to do the searching; they promised to apologize if doing an injustice; Wilhemi and Edwards accompanied Flipper to his quarters and thoroughly searched them; Flipper said that he had no objection to the same being done; found a number of statements of May, June, July in statement of August 6 was found in a trank; the ciothing in the trunk was altoward elatimed by the servant; Flipper's and the servants clothing were promiscuously mixed in the wardrobe, as were also their tollet arricles; found

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- News has been reseived here that on Friday night the bed of Prai-rie Creek broke through into one of the mines of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal the Chicage, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal Company at Streator, this State. The bed-stream at the point where the break was made is only eight or nine inches above a bed of some twenty-eight feet of quick-and, and the rains of Friday caused pressure enough to break through the bed and the quick-sand into the mine. The hole thus made is about 200 by 400 feet. Only four men were working in the mine when the break occurred, and all of them escaped. Most of the implements and all but two of the mules employed in the shaft were gotten out. The loss to the company is estimated at \$100,000. It will require four or five weeks to pump out the mine and repair the break.

Thomas Brassy's Taffy. London, Nov. 13.—Mr. Thomas Brassy, speaking at a Liberal banquet on Saturday night, speaking it a Liberal bandlet on saturday night, said the condial relations between Great Britain and the United States formed a most welcome addition to great Britain's naved strongth. It was not the policy of the United States to maintain a considerable navy in time of peace; but they are, said he, our most formidable rival on the sea. He added that by what had bappened lately the good feelings between the two countries had been

feeling between the two cemeuted forever. PARIS, Nov. 13 .- The duel between M. Paul De Cassagnae and M. Adrien Montebello lasted twenty-five minutes. M. Montebello was wounded in the right arm.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAINS STRIVED in the city

EX-GOVERNOR C. P. CHERRY, of New Hampshire, is a guest at the Biggs House.

REPHRESENTATIVE WELDORN, of Texas, is registered at the Metropolitan Rotel.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS H. HERNDON, of Alabama, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

HON. R. A. STRAHAN, State senator of New York, and a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, is at the Riggs House, John V. Behrny was on Saturday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the tenth district of Ohio. Ex-Senaton J. B. Gordon, Frank Gordon, and W. S. Gordon, of Georgia, are registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Has MacVeagh been guilty of malfeasance in office? Suppose some one ask an order compelling him to

Representative in Congress, will arrive here Novem-ber 25 with his family, and will live at the Lexington for the winter.

AT THE close of business Saturday there had been \$9.56,550 of United States bonds received at the Treasury Department for redemption under the one hundred and fifth call.

dred and fifth call.

SENATOR JONES has gone to the West-coast to bring
his wife and family to Washington. Mrs. Jones is
very accomplished and speaks three foreign languages fluently. She will be an acquisition to Washington society.

THE Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday ac-

vessel is to be of iron and completed by the end of May, 1882.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY POLOER spent several hours at the Utilied States Subtreasury. New York, Saturday. Although no formal reception was held, a number of prominent bankers and merchants called on him. He will take charge of the Treasury Department to-day, and expressed frimed? as gird of the opportunity to gain the views of his visitors.

In consequence of the loss of a \$300 bond. Treasurer Gillillan has issued an order to the effect that hereafter no bonds deposited as security for circulation or

Dobler and Rewell to Walk.

New York, Nov. 13.—John Dobler, of Chicago, and Charles Rowell, of England, met yessert and deposited a preliminary stake of \$500 each for at wenty-six bour walking match, to take place in Obicago, November 25. The match will be a "go as you please" for \$5.000 a side and the case of the three states in treat, or in the case of a go you please "for \$5.000 a side and the case of a go you please "for \$5.000 a side and the case of a deposit of the Treatures to the risms of the treature of the trea

GRANT'S INDIGNATION

NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" FALSEHOODS

Prompt Denial of a String of Petty Lies Which the Enemies of General Grant Are Attempting to Circulate-Auti-Stalwart Meanness Exposed.

The New York correspondent of the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, says: "The New York Tribuse of this morning (Friday, 11th instant) publishes a Washington dispatch containing sun-dry extraordinary statements concerning General Grant and General Grant's alleged overshadowing general interpretation put upon it is that this Washington bleat is the first gun in the warfare which Mr. Blaine and the anti-Stalwarts, it is understood, are about to open on the President and his administration. Among the allegations are:

1. That the Cabinet is to be reorganized on a Grant bask and at Grant's dictation.

derstood, are about to open on the President and his administration. Among the allegations are:

1. That the Cabinet is to be reorganized on a Grant basis and at Grant's dictation.

2. That "his special representative in the Government will be Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, whose daughter married General Grant's son, and with whom the General has intimate financial relations."

3. That "General Grant speaks with the utmost frankness of his desire to see Mt. Biatne out, and of his purpose to assist the President in arranging the diplomatic service."

4. That "he is especially auxious to fill the Oriental legations, and that he has already offered two or three missions to two or three friends, precisely as if he were President."

5. That "he desires to have Mr. J. R. Young, of the New York Hendl, appointed Minister to Japan, and, to make a vacancy there, wishes Mr. Blugham transferred to Vicinus."

6. That "Mr. Cramer is to have a better legation than the Swiss, which General Garfield gave nim, and General Badeau, if the President should think it not boliste to displace General Merrit, will get consolation elsewhere."

7. That "General Grant, with a frankness that must be acknowledged, says that Garfield men ought to be put out without any nonsense sau' our rhends' put in their places, and he seems confident that this will be done.

Your correspondent has seen General Grant with reference to these several allegations, and, as a matter of public interest not less than of justice to himself and the President, it may be said he denounces them as false and malicious.

He says he has not sought in any way to influence the President in the manner imputed to him; that, as regards Mr. Chaffee, the latter was politically hontile to him at Chicago and was asver considered a "Grant man," and, as for his "intimate financial relations with him, the fact is," said the General, "I have never been interested with him in any transactions to the exent of the public, "General Grant, and the seame notive observations the single ment of t

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH. Lieutenaut Schwatka's Theory Concern-

San Francisco, Nov. 13—A paper here in reporting an interview with Lieutenant Freder-ick Schwatka represented that this gallaut officer had expressed grave fears for the safety of the American Arctic expedition and had also criti-cized Lieutenant Berry for not having continued after the Jeannette northward, as Lieutenaut De Long had evidently taken advantage of open water and salled far north. I interviewed Lieuwater and salled far north. I interviewed Lieutenant Schwatka yesterday before his departure for Oregon, and he said he had fears for the safety of the Jeannette, but had go d reasons for cherishing the hope that her officers and crew "could pull through." He thinks De Long would get to Prince Patrick's Land and that the most important points now would be for search vessels of from 300 to 400 tons to follow Perry's route to Melville Island and from there send sledge parties in search of the officers and crew. Should nothing have occurred to the vessel, he said De Long would in all probability heavy tried to gome out through WC'lurch.

Army Recommendations. Commissary-General of Subsistence and the Inspector-General of the Army have made their annual reports to the Secretary of

War. The Commissary-General recommends that the ten per cent charged officers and men above the cost of stores be discontinued, so that the Government may sell to them only at cost; that Government may sell to them only at cost; that the army should not be called upon to feed the Indians whenever the Indian Bureau funds run short, and that cullisted men no longer be employed as clerks. The Inspector-General reports the general condition of the troops good; that their quarters have been improved at various points during the year; that compelling enlisted men to work as mechanics, teamsters, and so forth produces great discontent and leads to desertion, which could be averted by the employment of civiliaus for such duties; that, in his opinion, greater military strength should be exhibited at Indian agencies, as the Indian has great respect for force. He says the rule forbidding the sale of liquor by Indian post-traders has only resulted in the establishment of grosshops just beyond the reservation lines, which are more commonly patronized by troops than such places would be in the agencies. Herecommends that officers be permitted to select their servants from the ranks and pay for their services, the Government in the mean time saving the soldiers' regular pay.

Pay of President Girffield's Doctors.

Pay of President Garfield's Doctors. One of the physicians in attendance upon the late President Garfield" sends the fol-lowing to the New York Times, which appeared in that journal yesterday: "I see a report cirin that journal yesterday: "I see a report circulating in the secular papers and medical journals that the medical gentlemen lately in attendance upon President Garfield have, by request of a Government official, rendered their bills for services, the amount claimed by each being specifically stated, fivil you please correct this report? No Government officer has authority to realf for such bills until Congress has essumed their payment, which it may never do, No one has applied to me for a statement as to the value of my services, nor have I intimated to any one what I would regard as a proper compensation. If the Government assumes the payment of these bills, the sum paid will be in the nature of a honoveries only, and we shall have nothing to say shout it. I am unwilling that the public should propose that we have been guilty of an act of such gross impropriety and indelicacy as the statements referred to would imply."

To Invite the President. A delegation arrived last night from the management of the International Cotton Exposi-tion in Atlanta, consisting of Governor A. H. Col-quiu, president; Hon. H. I. Kimball, directorgracers, and Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, member of the executive committee. These gentiement come to invite Freadent Arthur to visit the expectition, and think the matter of sufficient national importance to command his interest and attention. Director-General and Mrs. Kimball are the guests of Justice W. B. Woods.

Death of Edwin Booth's Wife New York, Nov. 13.—Mary Frances
McVicker Booth, wife of Edwin Booth, died at
four o'clock this afternoon at the residence of her
parents, No. 13 West Fifty third street. The cause
of her death is said to have been consumption.
Mr. Booth is said to be in Philadetphia. The remains of Mrs. Booth will be removed to Chicago
for interment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—In order to put an end to the theft of postage stamps by employees, through which many corporations and firms lose thousands of dollars annually, the Maritime Exchange has requested the Postsi Department to adopt the English system of perforating the stamps with initials when bought in quantities of \$200 or more.

REBUILDING THE NAVY.

Naval Constructor on the Advisory Board and Who Should Compose It. Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook, U. 5. N., sends the following communication: "I observe in The Republican a criticism upon certain members of the Advisory Board, and I think that the remarks are unjust to the line officers of our navy. It seems to me that the proper person from whom we must get the information as to the kind of ships to be built is the #ms officer, for he has to live in and fight them. It also seems to me that it is the province of the maval constructor to see if these designs, after they are submitted, can be carried out. It is the province of the steam engineer to see if,

they are submitted, can be carried out. It is the province of the steam engineer to see if, after their design has been prepared, if he can move it through the water at the indicated speed with his machinery. Therefore, I cannot see any incongraity in the board as it was formed, as I understand this criticism is an attempt to override and belittle the officer who is to command the ship. During many years I practiced naval architecture, and it was my custom to receive instructions from the owners and captains as to what kind of a ship they wanted, and for what purpose; how much water the ship was to draw, and how much eargo it was to carry, and the steed that was to be obtained, whether as a sailing ship, steamer, or ship of war; my province seemed to fac to be to carry out that idea to the best of my ability, or to inform the merchant or captain that it could not be carried out. The engineer was always ready to give me any information I wanted in reference to the necessary machinery I would need to drive the ship at the required speed; we never thought or proceeding upon the one-man idea. Our thought was to produce the best we could in common. Is it not time that all prejudice should vanish among the various officers of the navy when they need to consider its wants? If the navy is to be rebuilt in its best possible sources? Is there not room enough after the best decisions are obtained for each section to ply his avocation: the sailor, the architect and the engineer? It is desirable above all that the Government should have the services of its best men allowed of all caste prejudice, if we are to bring out the best work of the least men be spatematically and critically compared. Do not let ussplit upon the rock, that each man is the best men, but let us be ready to receive light and assistance from that quarter which will produce the best thing for the navy."

SEMI-RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS.

Action of Two Clergymen in Reference to the School Trustees.

At the Congregational Church last evening before commencing his arrinon, Dr. Rankin criticised in severe terms the attempt of some of the public school trustees to establish certain days, which are observed by only a portion of Christen-dom es religious holidays, as holidays for all the children in the public schools. He claimed that they had greatly mistaken the pulse of this com-munity when they suppose that a civil institution like the public schools can be tampered with or run in the luterest of any sect or belief.

like the public schools can be tampered with or run in the interest of any sect or belief.

Prior to the delivery of his sermon last night, Rev. W. W. Hicks, D. D., paid his compliments to the School Board of the District of Combis in a few sharp and cutting remarks. He rend from an evening paper the statement that the School Board contemplated adding Good Friday and Easter Monday to the holidays. He was opposed to these sectarian lunovations: they are unrepublican in its hardest sense, and if persisted in well prove subversive of our libercies. If Easter Monday and Good Friday may be added to our holidays, he saw no reason why the Jewish Atonemen Day shift St. Patrick's Day might not also be added. He hoted this matter would not be agistlated, but gave notice that if persisted in less would remove the button from his foil and center the National Theatre or some other spacious hall and discuss the subject to the heart's content of those who designed these additions. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Essated. That the public-school system of this

mowly:

Resolved. That the public-school system of this country is the child, the patron, and the first standard of the civilization which we have attained.

Resolved. That it is no part of the duty or curriculant or administration of the public school—supported by general insalion—to inculcate, teach, or ordain the religious tenets of any sect or the ecclesiastical peculiarities of any. religious tenets of any sect of the eccusarion religious tenets of any.

Resolved, That we deprecate and will vigorously oppose the proposed amendment to the rules governing the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of this District at its recent meeting—proposing to add to the holidays alrea y ordained by acts of Congress "Good Priday" and "Easiler Monday" to be observed by the schools—as being contrary to the genius of the public school system, unnecessary as part of national moral training, and eminently sectarian.

SPIRITS THAT DIDN'T COME.

mailer has been sending letters to Jay Gound, threatening to take his life if the writer is not given points whereby he as tresever a fortune last in stocks. The writes claims to be inspired from God, and the method of sarrying out his mission as described to similar to that of Guiteau. He signs himself an old victim.

A rep was set and the writer of the letters was called to day. He give his name as Colonel J. Howard Welles. He gave his name as Colonel J. Howard Welles. He gave his name as Colonel J. Howard Welles. He gave his name as Colonel J.

New York, Nov. 13.—The election of Messrs. Carr for secretary of state, Davenport for omptroller, Russell for attorney-generia, Seymous

STAR-ROUTE CASES.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT THEM.

Final Breakdown of the Entire Prosecution-The Duplicity of Cook, Gibson, James, and Mac-Yearh Exposed-The Proceedings

a Shameful Flasco.

Under all the circumstances, Attorney General MacVeagh is entitled to take the stand and explain.—New York Evening Matt.

Indeed it was easy to see in the arguments of the counsel for the Government a consciousness of the results of the weakness of their position.—Bugulo Herdd.

The prevalent opinion is that the prosecution has been managed in a most inentcient, half-hearted, and slovenly way.—Washington correspondence Charleston News.

It would seem, from all the evidence adduced, that a professional referrner presches, but does not practice, and that MacVeagh is the latest and most thorough example of this kind of a failure.—Koneus City Times.

Without charging responsibility upon any one,

most thorough example of this kind of a failure.—Konaus City Times.

Without charging responsibility upon any one, though the public will have no difficulty in placing its where it belongs, there can be no question that the Government cases have been saily bungled, lost, and given away.—Carego Tribune.

To impartial on-lookers it looks very much as if Attorney General MacVengh and Counselor Cook were not anxious to lay the cases before the grand jury. It is undeniable that popular sympathy is beginning to flow toward the defendance.—Harrisberg Telegraph.

The star-route prosecution came to a close for the time being yesterday, when Judge Cox, of the District of Columbia, discharged the accused on the ground that no action could be brought against them by an information. This appears to be good law.—Citca Herald.

That the decision (Judge Cox's) was not in secordance with law, we have yet to see stated, and papers which pride themselves on their skill in discovering and anouncing public opinion had better go slowly or they may find themselves decidedly loft.—Bradford (Pa), Star.

The case chosen at first to test the possibility of

issovering and announcing public opinion had better go slowly or they may find themselves decidedly loft.—Bradford (Pa.) Star.

The case chosen at first to test the possibility of bringing the star-route offenders to deserved punishment has failed. There seems to have been an error of legal judgment chargeable to the Attorney-General. The result must seem unpleasant to Mr. MacVeigh.—Rechester Express.

It would seem to be incumbent upon him (MacVeigh) to tell what he knows as to the precipitate edjournment of the grand jury, and the necessity imposed upon the Government counsel to proceed by the "hazardous process" of information. Who is restonshite for this disgraceful back down?—Basion Heruid.

B. H. Brewster, the eminent counselor, has won new laurels, and presumably a very heavy fee in his argument in the star-route cases. But there is very little probability, notwithstanding, that any of the compirators will be convicted. There is altogether too much talk.—Norristows (Pa.) Duilg Times.

The general impression here is that the star-route prosecution ended to-day. To be sure, counsel for the Government insist that this is a mere temporary embarrassment. They were forced, by peculiar circumstances beyond their control, to resort to a hazardous method of proceeding. They find their way blocked.—Washington Dispatch Boston Heruid.

This action by the Court brings the proceedings to an end for the present and frees the perindinal from any legal liability in this particular charge. The full effect of this decision cannot be judged, but its immediate result is to bring the Government has sustained a rushing defeat in the star-route prosecutions. Its ensure that the Government has sustained a rushing defeat in the star-route prosecutions. Its eases have been unconditionally thrown out of court and arbarred by the statute of limitations. This will apply to the case so for acted on. But the faiture in these cases indicates a final breakdown of the entire prosecution.—Philadeighfa Evening Necs.

In the natter of the st

tire presecution.—Falladeiphia Evening Ness.

In the matter of the star-ronte prosecutions Judge Gox yesterday decided that the proceeding by information was erroneous; that the defendants should be proceeded against by indictment, and therefore sustained the motion to strike the information from the files of the court. This ends the presont case and requires the prosecution to be commenced denow, if indeed that can be done.—Indianapolis Times.

Had Coloule Cook and Attorney-General Mac-Veagh desired the grand Jury when the former returned from Eiberon, there was no difficulty in getting it. The general impression in Washington and throughout the country is, that for some reason the Attorney-General and his special counsel have desired a failure of the prosecution, and that reason is one not creditable to them.—Indianapolis Journal.

There is, of course, some talk about "going right"

reason is one not creditable to them.—Indianopoles Journal.

There is, of course, some talk about "going right on" and getting indictments from the grand jury on some of the cases not barred by the statute. Nobody now believes that it will amount to anything. The impression is that we have heard the last of the star-route cases. Possibly indictments may be obtained, but counsel for the defense say they will never go to the petit jury, and every one believes that counsel for the defense say they will never go to the petit jury, and every one believes that counsel for the defense speak the truth.—Albany Argus,

The shameful flasco in the star-route cases affords a complete justification of President Arthur's failure to appoint a new Attorney-General during the pendency of the proceedings before Judge Cox. Either from his own knowledge as a lawyer, or upon the information of his friend, Colonel Bliss, the President realized the probable fate of the

a two forebreads, one over the eyes and the revert the junction of the cerebral tissue and nall column, ned in the National Theatre last ming at severy dree each per one, to be edited and the conting to the bill-of-fare the music and serior would be delivered by spirit and it emission to be shown that the performance, but an illustration of what looked upon by ten millions of preached by an athleted young man of was divided into three parts. The first was a looked to be the performance but an illustration of what looked upon the performance but an illustration of what was divided into three parts. The first was a looked to be the performance of preached by an athleted young man of was divided into three parts. The first was a looked to be a serior of the extended of the performance of the performance

Attorney-General MacVeagh is quar-

tered at Wormley's. His house on Rhode Island avenue, near Connecticut, is closed, and he has relinquished the lease to the owner, ex-Ait-raey-General Williams. The indications point to a most stay in the city for Mr. MacVeagh.

A Suggestion.

It is respectfully suggested to the military editor of a Sunday paper that as there is masuch punishment as casitering in the army,
navy, or Marine Corps, the noint of his e libral
of Sunday, entitled "Judictous Severity," is wasted.